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3 REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED 1. AGENCY USE ONLY LEGIVE DIGINAL 2 REPORT DATE 4 THE AND SUBTRICE والأعطاء بالمالية المعاليات A Cultural Resources Survey of the Walnut Bend Revetment, Lee County, Arkansas 9683112 6. AUTHOR(S) Jimmy D. McNeil B PEN CENTANG CAGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) In House TO SPONSORING MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER 9. SPONSORING MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Dept. of the Army Memphis District Corps of Engineers 156 B-202 Clifford Davis Federal Bldg. Memphis, TN 38103 11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES APR 20 1393 12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT 126 DISTRIBUTION CODE Unlimited 13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 wiolas) An intensive cultural resources survey was conducted. A liturature search and a pedestrian survey failed to locate any prehistoric, historic, or architectural sites within the project right-of-way. 93-08105 19 008 5 NUMBER OF PAGES 14. SUBJECT TERMS M6 (FRE 00⊅€ 17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SECURITY CLASSIFICATION 20 LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THIS PAGE OF ABSTRACT

# A Cultural Resources Survey of the Walnut Bend Reverment Lee County, Arkansas—A Negative Finding Report

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Memphis District

> Jimmy McNeil Staff Archeologist

> > August 1983

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#### Abstract

On 23 August, an intensive cultural resources survey was conducted by the Environmental Branch of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District Staff Archeologist, Mr. Jimmy McNeil, and Civil Engineer, Mr. David McNutt. A failure in the Walnut Bend reverment was surveyed.

The Walnut Bend area is located in Township lN, Range 5E, Section 3 NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the Latour, Arkansas-Mississippi Quadrangle Map. The area covers approximately 1.84 acres adjacent to the Mississippi River.

The proposed work includes repair and maintenance of the existing revetment. Maintenance may include grading, replacing the concrete skirt, and riprapping the top bank.

A literature search and a pedestrian survey did not locate any prehistoric, historic, or architectural sites within the project right-of-way.

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Map 1	Overall view of the Walnut Bend Project area.
Map 2	Enlarged view of the Walnut

#### Introduction

An intensive survey for cultural resources was conducted by Memphis District Archeologist, Mr. Jimmy McNeil, and Civil Engineer, Mr. David McNutt, on 23 August 1983, within the Walnut Bend revetment right-of-way as directed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District. The study was performed as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190), Protection and Enhancement of Cultural Historic and Cultural Properties (36CFR 800), and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 898-665).

## Project Description

The Walnut Bend revetment is located in Lee County, Arkansas, Township lN, Range 5E, Section 3 NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 at river mile 679R, ranges 155-157, on the Latour, Arkansas-Mississippi Quadrangle. The project will affect only the proposed revetment maintenance and repair area (Maps 1 and 2). Equipment will be brought in by boat.

## Environmental Setting

The project lies within the Mississippi River meander belt where alluvial deposits are more than 200 feet thick over unconsolidated material. Elevations range from 148 feet to 175 feet with a slope ranging from 1 to 3 percent. The higher elevations are mainly natural levees along present or old streams (Gray 1974:2). The elevations and slopes do not apply to the man-made levees. Drainage is by bayous, sloughs, and man-made ditches.

The climate is generally warm during the summer and mild during the winter. Occasionally, there will be extremes in heat and cold temperatures. A great deal of the woodlands area in the county has been cleared. However, small areas of trees may be found near the edge of bayous and along the Mississippi River. Primarily, the trees are willow, oak, cottonwood, hackberry, and sycamore. Underbrush consists of cane, honeysuckle, blackberry and wild grape.

Fauna in the area are not plentiful. Mammals include: rabbit, squirrel, raccoon, deer, possibly mink, muskrat, and beaver. Numerous cottonmouths, rattlesnakes, and other reptiles are reported in the area.

## Previous Research

Enough work has been conducted in the general area of the project, by such researchers as Phillips, Ford and Griffin (1951), to isolate and date major cultural periods. However, little survey research has been conducted in the immediate vicinity of the project. The most recent intensive survey work in this area was conducted by American Resources Group, LTD (1980).

#### Results of the Records Search

The Arkansas Archeological Survey and the National Register of Historic Places were consulted and no prehistoric, historic, or architectural cultural remains were recorded within the project area.

## Survey Methodology and Results

The Walnut Bend revetment project area is approximately 1.84 acres in size. The area is presently in partial cultivation. The survey limits extended 60.96 meters behind top bank and 243.84 meters along the river edge. The surface approximately 30-60 meters behind top bank was excellent for visual survey—the area had been plowed, sufficiently rained on, was dry, and had little vegetation on it. The area of failure provided a clean view of the subsurface stratigraphy. The area profile was: surface sandy clay deposit to approximately 30 cm deep; 30 cm—170 cm was brown sandy clay alternating with light brown sand (each varve about 10 cm to 15 cm thick); 170 cm to unknown was blocky grayish brown clay.

Because of the excellent visual conditions no shovel test units were dug. Walking over the plowed surface and along the eroding revenuent revealed no artifacts, features, nor soil discoloration that would indicate archeological sites.

The survey methodology used does not eliminate the possibility of encountering deeply buried sites. Therefore, it is recommended that any site encountered during construction be protected from further damage, by stopping construction until its significance can be determined by the Environmental Resources Branch, Memphis District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program.

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